

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 27

JULY, 2002

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



Chip Vaughn

*An Introduction to Identifying Ancient
Roman Imperial Coins*

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Russ Weltmer

Twentieth Century Occupation Coinage

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Did You Inherit A Fortune?

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MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)

P.O. Box 410652

St. Louis, MO 63141-0652

MissouriNumismaticSociety.org

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The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
invites you to attend
the
NEXT REGULAR MEETING

which will be held on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. (except in November and December-check the program calendar) in the meeting room at the Mount Zion United Methodist Church at 1485 Craig Road between Olive and Page Blvds. The church is located across from Craig School about one mile north of Olive Blvd. Ample parking is available at the back of the church.

President's Message

By
Jerry L. Morgan

On behalf of the Missouri Numismatic Society, thank-you for visiting this 42nd annual MNS coin festival!

As members already know, the main purposes of the MNS is to promote numismatics, educate its members, and provide an atmosphere where people with a common interest can meet on a monthly basis to exchange their knowledge of the hobby.

You are invited to join our open club meetings. Each meeting we have numerous activities including show-n-tell, researched programs, and an auction. We also offer a jackpot drawing, attendance prizes: including a mystery gold coin, and all juniors 16 and under receive a coupon valid at several local shops! For more information please contact Johnny Woodside at 314-692-2646.

We are glad you are a part of our exciting hobby! We all need to take a moment to thank our current MNS officers, Board of Directors, and members for providing leadership and support for this show. A special thanks must go out to Mr. John Foster, the bourse chairman for the show who continues to dedicate so much effort to make this show the success it is. Likewise, that same hard work of many people is forging the rest of the numismatic country to not only be a part of this show, but a bevy of upcoming coin shows. In October, St. Louis will host The New Silver Dollar Show. This show will provide many educational forums and will be hosted by numismatic dignitaries. There will then be other major developments at Central States Numismatic Shows coming to St. Louis in May 2003, and returning in 2005 and 2007.

Speaking of upcoming numismatic programs, let's not forget the largest numismatic event of the year, the American Numismatic Association (ANA) Convention, coming to St. Louis, MO. in August 2008! Yes, we will be the host city and state for people from around the world. What better time to get your family and friends involved in our great hobby! For years to come everyone can enjoy not only our club show and meetings, but also share numismatics nationally and internationally!

In closing, we welcome your ideas and comments at our show! We again want to not only welcome everyone but hope you have a great show. If our organization or myself can assist you at the show please let any of us know. The Missouri Numismatics Society appreciates your interest and involvement.

An Introduction to Identifying Ancient Roman Imperial Coins

*By
Chip Vaughn*

Attempting to identify Roman Imperial Coins can be very frustrating and very exciting at the same time. My greatest joy is derived from digging through a coin dealer's junk box, or purchasing a handful of uncleaned ancient coins and trying to attribute them, hoping I'll find a Julius Caesar or perhaps a Pertinax or Procopius or any other of those one in a million rarities.

One of the toughest obstacles to identifying Roman Imperial Coins is trying to decipher where one word ends and the next begins. The Romans, for some reason, had this nasty habit of not using spaces between words. For example "IN GOD WE TRUST" would be inscribed on a Roman coin like this: "INGODWETRUST".

The reverse side of a Jefferson Nickle might look like this: "EPLURIBUSUNUMMONTICELLOFIVECENTSUNITEDSTATESOFAMERICA". It's not really that difficult for us to figure out after looking at it for a few minutes. But here's the ringer - the Romans also liked to abbreviate their words. Often with no rhyme or reason as to how the word was abbreviated ("Pontifex Maximus" might be abbreviated "P M" or "PON MAX" or "PONTIF MAXIM" etc.). Therefore, that same Jefferson Nickel might read: "EPLURUNMONFCENUS". Even if you know what it's supposed to say it's fairly difficult to decipher. But, if you'd never seen a Jefferson Nickel and knew little or nothing about U.S. coinage, then you could go crazy trying to figure that out!

The old saying "Buy the Book Before you Buy the Coin" couldn't be more true when referring to Roman coins. The most important thing I can tell you is to find a book that has a list of the emperors and how their names appear on their coins, as well as the most common abbreviations of their titles. There's quite a range in price. You can find decent books for under ten dollars, or you could spend several hundred dollars, depending on how involved you want to get.

Usually the easiest thing to find is the emperor's name. So, armed with your new book you look at the coin and look at the book, and then back at the coin, until you recognize something that matches. Thus, "IMPCONSTANTINVS PF AVG" becomes easier to attribute once you've picked out CONSTANTINVS as the emperor "Constantine the Great". See illustration #1. Then, "IMP" can be recognized as an abbreviation for Imperator. See Chart #1. "AVG" becomes obvious as the abbreviation for Augustus. Which leaves "PF". Looking through the chart you find "Pius Felix" as the question to the "Jeopardy Answer" "What is "PF"? That wasn't all that hard, now was it ?

So, lets try something a little more challenging. How about this one - “IMPTRAIANOAVGGERDACPMTRPCOSVIPP”. Taking out your trusty Roman Coin Book, you find “TRAIANO” is the way Trajan’s name is depicted on his coins. “IMP” and “AVG” are obvious. The rest may be a little tricky at first but in no time you’ll get the hang of it. See Illustration #2.

Now it may seem that I’m oversimplifying. After all, most of the ancient coins you find are not going to be as nice and pristine as the two in the illustrations. Just remember the basics are the same, whether the coin’s condition is extremely FINE or extremely UGLY. Look at the coin, write down what you can see. Look at the book and try to match it up with what’s on the coin. Hopefully, you’ll find a Julius Caesar, Pertinax, and Procopius all in the next junk box you look through.

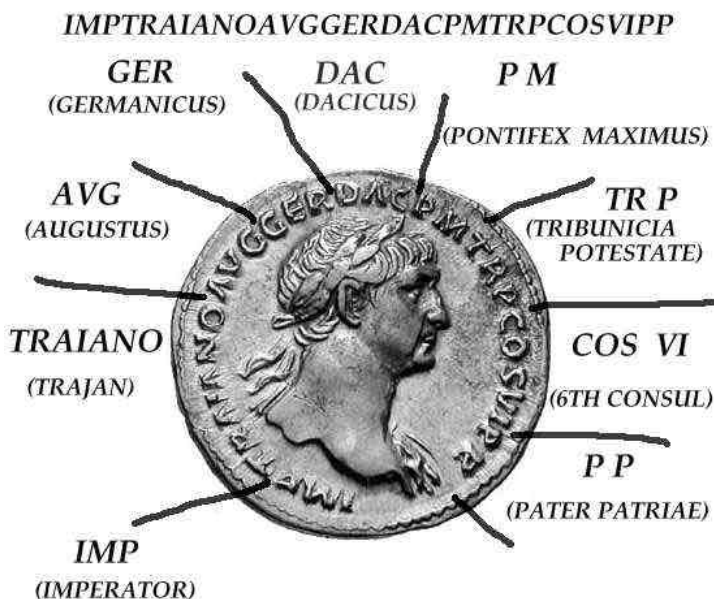
Happy Hunting !!!!!

IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG

CONSTANTINVS
(CONSTANTINE I)



A BRONZE CENTENIONALIS OF
CONSTANTINE THE GREAT



A SILVER DENARIUS OF TRAJAN

Some Common Abbreviations

AVG	(AUGUSTUS) A title given to the Emperor
BRIT	(BRITANNICUS) Conqueror of Britain
CAES	(CAESAR) The Heir to the throne
CENS	(CENSOR) Magistrate in charge of the census
COS	(CONSUL) One of the two Chief Roman Magistrates
DAC	(DACICUS) Conqueror of Dacia
DIVI	(DIVINE) Proclaimed to be a Deity
DN	(DOMINUS NOSTER) Our Lord
GERM	(GERMANICUS) Conqueror of Germany
IMP	(IMPERATOR) Victorious general
IVN	(JUNIOR) The younger
NOB	(NOBILISSIMUS) Noble
OPT	(OPTIMO PRINCIPI) Best Prince
PART	(PARTHICUS) Conqueror of Parthia
PERP	(PERPETUATAE) For life
PF	(PIUS FELIX) Dutiful
PM	(PONTIFEX MAXIMUS) High Priest
PP	(PATER PATRIAE) Father of his country
SC	(SENATUS CONSULTO) By authority of the Senate
SPQR	(SENATUS POPULUSQUE ROMANUS) Of the Senate and the People of Rome
TR P	(TRIBUNICIA POTESTATE) Tribune of the People

Twentieth Century Occupation Coinage

By Russ Weltmer

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Throughout history, with few exceptions, when a nation was conquered by an invader, the victors imposed a new coinage upon the losers. The reasons are various: a shortage of coinage from hoarding or removal by refugees, lack of coiners and coinage facilities to continue everyday coin production, or a desire to humble the losers with daily reminders in their pockets that they were the conquered.

This age-old tradition of an imposed occupation coinage by a conquering nation continued in the twentieth century without exception. The first nation to be invaded and conquered was the Empire of Korea by the Empire of Japan in 1910. This occupation continued until Japan's defeat in 1945, when Korea was divided at the 38th parallel of latitude into the independent nations of North Korea and South Korea.

World War I saw the occupation of Belgium and Luxembourg in 1915 and Poland in 1916 by the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

With the invasion and conquest of the Chinese Province of Manchuria in 1933 by the Japanese a succession of World War II occupations was started by the three Axis Powers (Japan, Italy and Germany). These occupations ended only with the surrender of Italy in 1944 and Germany and Japan in 1945.

Germany in turn had an occupation coinage forced on it when the Allies conquered Germany in 1945. Germany was allowed to resume coining its own currency in 1949.

Belgium and Poland both had the dubious distinction of twice being occupied by the same invader, Germany, within a period of roughly 25 years.

Belgium and France had yet a second distinction: after the World War II German occupation, the German imposed coinage was replaced with an Allied coinage when Belgium and France were liberated from the Axis Powers. After the war the Belgians and French were able to resume their own coinage and the Allied "occupation" coinage passed into history. Curiously, the coinage used by the Germans in Belgium (differing primarily from the pre-war coinage in metal composition, zinc in place of copper-nickel for the 5, 10, and 5 Centime coins), was replaced almost immediately after liberation. On the other hand, the 1 and 5 Franc "occupation" coins which differed significantly from the pre-war issues were retained for circulation until 1947.

The invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnam concludes the list of modern conquered countries which have had an occupation coinage imposed on the losing nation. After the US withdrawal in 1972, South Vietnam was forced to surrender to North Vietnam, and ceased to exist as a separate nation. It was assimilated into the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The accompanying Table tabulates the occupation coinage of the Twentieth Century. Every country listed, with the exception of South Vietnam, has been liberated from its conquerors, and the occupation coinage imposed by the invader exists now only as relics of a bygone era, albeit still remembered with varying amounts of bitterness by the conquered.

Twentieth Century Occupation Coinage

	Country Date	Coinage	Occupied By (x denotes varieties)	Denominations	Catalog Numbers
Albania	1939-44	Italy	0.05, 0.10, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 Lek		KM-27 thru -34
Austria	1938-45	Germany	German Homeland Coinage		
Belgium	1915-18	Germany	5, 10, 25, 50 Centimes		KM-80 / -81 / -82 / -83
	1941-46	Germany	5, 10, 25 Centimes; 1, 5 Francs		KM-123 thru -128, -129.x, -131 / -132
	1944	Allies	2 Francs		KM-133
China	1937	Japan	East Hopen: 5 Li; 1, 5 Fen; 1, 2 Chiao		YM-516 thru -520
	1933-45	Japan	Manchukuo: 5 Li; 1, 5 Fen; Chiao		Y-1 thru -14 / -13a / -13a.1 / -A13a / -A13a.1
	1938	Japan	Meng Chiang: 5 Chiao		Y-21
	1941-43	Japan	Provisional Gov't of China: 1, 5 Fen; Chiao		Y-523 thru -525
	1940	Japan	Reformed Gov't Republic of China: 1, 10 Fen		Y-A522, Y-522
Denmark	1941-45	Germany	1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Ore		KM-832 thru -835 / -822.2a / -823.2a
France	1944	Allies	2 Francs		KM-905
Germany	1944-48	Allies	1, 5, 10 Reichspfennig		KM-A103 / A104 / A105
Korea	1910-45	Japan	Japanese Homeland Coinage		
Luxembourg	1915-16	Germany	5, 10, 25 Centimes		KM-27 / -28 / -29
Netherlands	1941-44	Germany	1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 25 Cents		KM-170 / -171 / -172 / -173 / -174
Netherlands Indies	1943-44	Japan	1, 5, 10 Sen		Y-22 / Pn-48 / Y-24 (Japan)
Norway	1941-45	Germany	1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Ore		KM-387 / -388 / -389 / -390 / -394 / -395
Poland	1916	Germany	1, 2, 3 Kopeks		KM-21 / -22 / -23 (Germany)
Serbia	1917-18	Ger-Austrian Regency	1, 5, 10, 20 Fenigow		Y-4 / -5 / -5.1 / -6 / -6a / -6.1 / -7 / -7a
	1939-45	Germany	1, 5, 10, 20, 50 Groszy		Y-34 thru -38 / -38a
	1942	Germany	50 Para; 1 Dinar; 2, 5 Dinara		KM-30 / -31 / -32 / -33
South Vietnam	1975-76	North Vietnam	1, 2, 5 Xu		KM-8 / -9 -10

All KM and Y catalog numbers are taken from "2002 Standard Catalog of World Coins", 29th Edition, Chester L. Krause and Clifford Mishler, Krause Publications, 700 E. State Street, Iola WI 54990-0001

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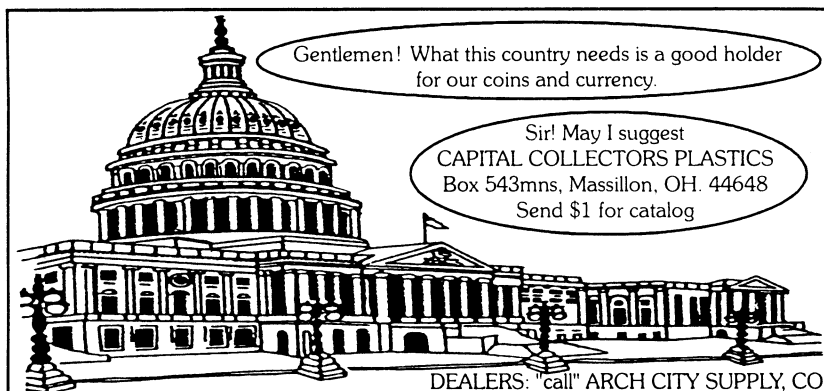
ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at each meeting which commences at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. Meetings are held at the Machinists' Hall on St. Charles Rock Rd., east of I-270. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 410051, St. Louis, MO 63141.

METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at 1121 East Main St., Belleville, Illinois at 7:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month from September through April.

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo, Illinois.



Mid-State Missouri Sports A New Casino

By

Michael G. Pfefferkorn

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DOCKS IN MISSOURI

“The steamboat’s here!” Once, this cry stirred excitement among young boys looking for adventure, merchants waiting for their goods to arrive safely from St. Louis and beyond, and customers (gentlemen and ladies) anticipating the latest fashions and gossip. A visit to the salvaged ship “Arabia” in Kansas City reveals the extent to which riverboats carried the world’s goods.

Today, steamboats are remembered as romantic settings in really old movies. (Ask any teenager.) Only a few ply the rivers in the spirit of Mark Twain and “Showboat.”

However, nostalgia, like wine, gets better with age. Steamboats, like steam trains, are a legacy Americans are reluctant to see vanish. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, and Louisiana limit non-reservation casinos to a base on water. Ironically, the newest steamboats can’t even move. Still, there is excitement, adventure, and anticipation. Maybe TODAY is a lucky day.

Maybe that lucky day is in Boonville, the latest site for a Missouri casino. The town’s mid-state location is free from nearby competition, an advantage shared by casinos in St. Joseph (northwest MO), La Grange, MO (northeast MO), and Caruthersville (southeast MO).



WELCOME TO BOONVILLE!

Nineteenth century Boonville, incorporated in 1839, was a bustling town on the Missouri River. Freight carrying steamboats destined for the Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakota Territory were ordinary sights to local residents. Boonville had sufficient significance to be a target of Confederate General Sterling Price during his Civil War raid through Missouri.

The Missouri State Gazetteer for 1898 described Boonville in glowing terms, in over one full column. Among its bragging points was the fact that Boonville was the former home of Senators Barton and Vest as well as being the then current residence of state governor Lon Stevens. Boonville boasted of four newspapers, several private schools, the services of both the KATY Line and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, electric lighting, a waterworks, and stagecoaches to nearby towns. Commercial life included foundries, a flouring mill, brick yards, tobacco factories, a mineral water bottler, and a sand-works. A variety of minerals was touted as being available within the county.

Missouri River steamboat traffic ended. Not even barges could compete against the railroads which fell, in turn, to the trucking industry and the automobile.

Boonville was a major stop on Highway 40 (now I-70). Construction of federal roads began in the 1920's and 1930's. Engineers designed two-lane highways to reach as many people as possible. U.S. highways went near houses and always over a town's main streets. Road signs were everywhere. Those near Boonville proclaimed the heritage of the well-known Kemper Military School and the food at Pete's Cafe. Although Pete's Cafe has been gone for decades, the military school closed only last spring. Kemper's well kept buildings and grounds lend a quiet dignity to its part of town.

The National Defense Highway System, initiated under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, altered the commercial history of the nation. I-70 bypassed Boonville. Three interstate highway exits replace U.S. 40 which went through the town. Typically, businesses either moved to the new highway or withered. Some failed.



Commercially, Boonville suffered the fate of many small towns in the last half of the 20th century. The downtown section of Main Street separates weary facades of old buildings before ending at the foot of a wide, gleaming white concrete bridge which spans the Missouri River to connect Cooper and Howard Counties.

The Selwyn Shoe Company - Boonville Plant (formerly the Hamilton Brown shoe factory, a branch of International Shoe Co. of St. Louis) sits as silent testimony to Missouri's former claim as America's largest producer of shoes. According to a local source, the building originally housed a corn cob pipe factory. It faces the former MKT (KATY) railroad depot which is the current office of the Chamber of Commerce and a stop on the KATY Trail, a paved path for today's cyclists and hikers.

Old industry disappeared as times and economies changed. The shoe industry, a mainstay for many Missourians, moved to Asia. Loss of factories reduced the economic strength of many small towns to that of bedroom communities. Opportunities for younger generations would have to be found elsewhere.



With the exception of a few dips, Boonville's population grew steadily.

1880 - 3,854	1920 - 4,665	1960 - 7,090
1890 - 4,141	1930 - 6,435	1970 - 7,514
1900 - 4,377	1940 - 6,089	1980 - 6,959
1910 - 4,252	1950 - 6,686	1990 - 7,095

The 2000 census reported a record 8,202 population. This provided the promise of a renewed, brighter future. Progress would center around a proposal for a mid-state casino. Success meant a new tax base for local government.

CASINO HISTORY

Since 1993, when the State of Missouri legalized gambling, casinos have become the new economic hope of many communities. Like earlier chain-type industries, casinos compete to set up shop anywhere a profit is possible. After several years of attempting to gain permission from the state gaming commission, Boonville's Isle of Capri opened on December 6, 2001.

Isle of Capri, home based in Biloxi, Mississippi, is a publicly held corporation (NASDAQ) which owns casinos in six states and a race track in Florida. Lady Luck (Las Vegas, NV) and Rhythm City (Davenport, IA) kept identities separate from the parent company. Other casinos at Bettendorf, IA; Marquette, IA; Kansas City, MO; Boonville, MO; Blackhawk, CO; Boissier City, LA; two riverboats at Lake Charles, LA; and locations in Biloxi, Lula, Natchez, Tunica and Vicksburg, MS. operate under the Isle of Capri logo.



About one-half of the Isle of Capri-Boonville's customer base comes from Cooper county (pop. 16,670) and five nearby Missouri counties: Boone (pop. 135,454), Howard (pop. 10,212), Moniteau (pop. 14,827), Pettis (pop. 39,403), and Saline (pop. 23,756).

People in transit supply the remaining patrons. I-70 provides three exits to Boonville: 106, 103, and 101. A cluster of new motels at the junction of exit 101 and I-70 entices travellers on Interstate 70 to stop overnight between a St. Louis-Kansas City trip.

The Branson-Springfield area, which has resisted the idea of establishing local casinos, is another source of tourist-gamblers. Isle of Capri satisfies the gaming needs of southwestern Missourians by running round-trip shuttle/travel buses several times a week.

Since state law requires casinos to be located on water, the outside architectural design follows the mock steamboat style preferred in Missouri. All gaming facilities actually sit on water, a pond unconnected to the Missouri River. The outer structure is on dry land and the



water is invisible to patrons. For the convenience of customers, the Isle of Capri-Boonville has a sandwich shop, buffet, and restaurant dining.

For the privilege of doing business in Missouri, the Isle of Capri pays a percentage of its gross revenue to the Missouri State Gaming Commission. The commission also charges the casino \$2.00 per person for every two hour block of time during which a customer is at the tables or slot machines. It then returns a payment to the City of Boonville at the rate of one of every two dollars charged for customer attendance. The casino patron does not pay a "boarding fee."

TABLE GAMES AND CHIPS

Twenty of the twenty-eight gaming tables are devoted to Blackjack. To satisfy other gaming tastes, the Isle of Capri also has 3 craps, 1 roulette, 1 Caribbean stud poker, 1 Let It Ride, and 2 three card poker tables.

All of the table chips are manufactured from a clay composition. They are 39.4 mm. in diameter. A white insert in the center of the chip is printed on both sides with the Isle of Capri logo, BOONVILLE, MO, and the denomination.

1. \$ 500.00 - bright orange; (chip not observed)
2. \$ 100.00 - black; purple and green control marks (chip not observed)
3. \$ 25.00 - green; orange and yellow control marks (chip not observed)
4. \$ 5.00 - barn red; three control marks two pink and two dark blue stripes alternately, evenly spaced
5. \$ 2.50 - teal blue: four control marks two pink and two dark blue stripes alternately, evenly spaced
6. \$ 1.00 - white; control marks two sets of dark red and purple squares side by side
7. 50 c - pink; control marks: two green triangles directly opposite from each other



SLOT MACHINES AND TOKENS

The Isle of Capri offers 906 video and reel machines. “Slots” are available in ten denominations. For the truly adventurous gambler, there are two \$25.00 reel machines. A reel device is the familiar “one armed bandit,” the favorite of many players. Today’s reel machines come without the arm and use a button to initiate a bet instead.

Ten cent (16 video type) and one cent machines (14 video) only use \$1.00 tokens or currency. No tokens exist in 10c or 1c denominations. For the winner who enjoys hearing the clatter of tokens spilling from the machine, tokens exist for the following:

- \$10.00 (2 = all reel machines)
- 5.00 (21 = 17 reel, 4 poker video machines)
- 2.00 (6 = all reel machines)
- 1.00 (216 = 190 reel, 4 speciality,
19 poker video, 3 regular video machines)
- 50 cents (53 = 46 reel, 7 poker video machines)
- 25 cents (352 = 26 reel, 7 speciality,
49 poker video, 179 reg. video machines)
- 5 cents (224 = 26 reel, 16 poker video, 179 regular video
machines)

1. Obv. * * * TWENTY FIVE DOLLAR GAMING TOKEN * * * / (rope-like interior border around Isle of Capri logo) / BOONVILLE, MO.

Rev. * ACCEPTABLE ONLY AT THE ISLE OF CAPRI CASINO * [inside rope-like interior border: \$ 25 / (Isle of Capri logo) / OC] / NOT LEGAL TENDER ___ mm. round brass (note: This token was not observed.)

2. Obv. * * * TEN DOLLAR GAMING TOKEN * * * / (rope-like interior border around Isle of Capri logo) / BOONVILLE, MO.

Rev. * ACCEPTABLE ONLY AT THE ISLE OF CAPRI CASINO * [inside rope-like interior border: \$ 10 / (Isle of Capri logo) / OC] / NOT LEGAL TENDER 43.3 mm. round brass

3. Obv. * * FIVE DOLLAR GAMING TOKEN * * / (rope-like interior border around Isle of Capri logo) / BOONVILLE, MO.

Rev. * ACCEPTABLE ONLY AT THE ISLE OF CAPRI CASINO * [inside rope-like interior border: \$ 5 / (Isle of Capri logo) / OC] / NOT LEGAL TENDER 44.7 mm. round brass



4. Obv. * * ONE DOLLAR GAMING TOKEN * *
/ (rope-like interior border around Isle of Capri logo) / BOONVILLE, MO.

Rev. * ACCEPTABLE ONLY AT THE ISLE OF CAPRI CASINO * [inside rope-like interior circular border: \$ 1 / (Isle of Capri logo) / OC] / NOT LEGAL TENDER 37.4 mm. round brass



5. Obv. * * FIFTY CENT GAMING TOKEN * * / [plain circular border around the Isle of Capri logo] / BOONVILLE, MO.

Rev. * ACCEPTABLE ONLY AT THE ISLE OF CAPRI CASINO * [inside plain circular border: 50c / (Isle of Capri logo) / OC] / NOT LEGAL TENDER 31.6 mm. round brass



6. Obv. * TWENTY FIVE CENT GAMING TOKEN * / [plain circular border around Isle of Capri logo] / BOONVILLE, MO.

Rev. * ACCEPTABLE ONLY AT THE ISLE OF CAPRI CASINO * [inside plain circular border: 25c / (Isle of Capri logo) / OC] / NOT LEGAL TENDER 25.2 mm. round brass



7. Obv. * * FIVE CENT GAMING TOKEN * * / [plain circular border around Isle of Capri logo] / BOONVILLE, MO.

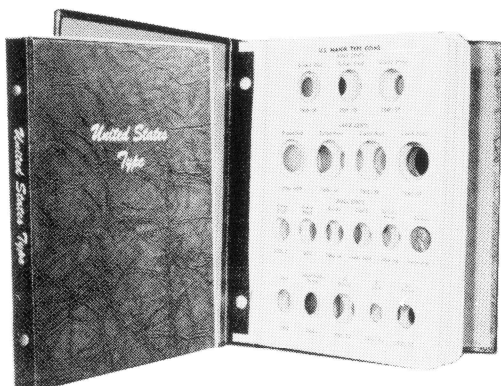
Rev. * ACCEPTABLE ONLY AT THE ISLE OF CAPRI CASINO * [inside plain circular border: 5c / (Isle of Capri logo) / OC] / NOT LEGAL TENDER 20.4 mm. round brass



United States Mints and Mint Marks

Mint Mark	Mint	
C	Charlotte, North Carolina	Gold Coins Only 1838 - 1861
CC	Carson City, Nevada	1870-1893
D	Dahlonega, Georgia	Gold Coins Only 1838 - 1861
D	Denver, Colorado	1906 - present
O	New Orleans, Louisiana	1838 - 1861, 1879 - 1909
P (or none)	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1793 - present
S	San Francisco, California	1854 - 1955, 1968 - present
W	West Point, New York	1976 - present

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James Moore

United States Mint Medals

*Missouri Journal of Numismatics,
Volume 6, Number 1, July 1981*

Agnar Wahlberg

C.C.C. Tokens

*Missouri Journal of Numismatics,
Volume 3, Number 1, August 1978*

Michael Pfefferkorn

Missouri Strawberry Tokens

*Missouri Journal of Numismatics,
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United States Mint Medals

By
James S. Moores

No. 645 - CHARLES A. LINDBERGH by Laura Gardin Fraser

U.S. Mint Medal No. 645 was authorized by an act of Congress on December 14, 1927. The original was struck in gold and presented to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for his solo crossing of the Atlantic Ocean. His non-stop flight in a heavier-than-air craft (a Ford tri-motor) endeared the 25 year old aviator to the world until his death in 1974. "Lucky Lindy" was fated to become an American legend.

Lindbergh had only about four years flying experience before his famous flight. He had been a barnstormer (1923), an Army aviator (1924) and an Army aviator reservist and U.S. airmail pilot (1925- 1927).

Through his mail route, Lindbergh became associated with St. Louis. The flying venture was financed by a group of St. Louis businessmen including Harold M. Bixby, Harry F. Knight, Harry H. Knight, Albert Bond Lambert, J. D. Wooster Lambert, E. Lansing Ray, Frank H. Robertson, William B. Robertson, and Earl C. Thompson. In appreciation for their backing, Lindbergh christened his aircraft - Spirit of St. Louis. The airplane, which Lindbergh helped to design, was built by Ryan Aircraft Company of California.

His historic flight began with the take-off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, New York at 7:52 AM on May 20, 1927. Col. Lindbergh followed the great-circle route over Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Iceland. The distance was slightly over 8,600 miles. He carried only five sandwiches and a quart of water. Both the parachute and the radio had been omitted to reduce weight in favor of more gasoline. Fighting fatigue - he had been unable to sleep the night before the flight - Lindbergh arrived at LeBourget Airport in Paris 33 1/2 hours after leaving New York. His welcome was tumultuous.

Upon returning to the United States on a special mission U.S. Navy cruiser, Col. Lindbergh was honored with ticker tape parades in New York, Washington D.C., and St. Louis. One observer who attended the St. Louis festivities said there has been nothing like it since.

More information on Charles A. Lindbergh can be viewed at the comprehensive exhibit at the Missouri Historical Society's Jefferson Memorial located in Forest Park, St. Louis.

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Number One, July 1981.*

C. C. C. Tokens

By
Agnar Wahlberg

Early History of the Civilian Conservation Corps

During the Great Depression of the early 1930's, jobless youth were everywhere, and their joblessness posed a problem. At the same time, forests were being denuded and soil erosion was rampant.

While he was still governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt had been thinking of beginning a youth program. When he took the office of the President, Roosevelt initiated plans to start such a program. By March 24, 1933, while the bill to establish the Civilian Conservation Corps was still in committee, the General Staff drafted complex regulations governing the Army's role in the establishment and maintenance of camps. The country was divided into nine corps areas, and the program was ready to go as soon as the bill passed.

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture, under the impression that it was to run the camps through the Forest Service, quickly drew up a work schedule of projects.

Originally the work was intended to be divided among the various governmental departments. The War Department was to enroll the men and to feed, clothe, house and condition them. Later, the Army would transport the enrollees to the camps. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior were to be responsible to the selection of the work projects, the supervision of the work and the administration of the camps.

Eventually, it was decided that the Army should build and operate the camps and transport, feed and discipline the workers.

Initially, the men were assigned to camps near their homes so that they could visit their families easily, thus avoiding the problem of homesickness. Later, when this was not possible, the men were shipped further and further away from their home bases.

When a company arrived in camp, the men did not know how long they would remain there. The length of time depended on the nature and the amount of work to be done. As a result, they were often shifted from one camp to another before their six-month enlistment was up. At this time, new recruits would take their place. They also had the option of enlisting for an additional six-month term. As the number of men and camps grew (over six thousand camps and over two and one-half million men), the transfer of men and companies became very commonplace.

Within the first three months about 300,000 men had been placed in 1,468 camps. By the summer of 1934, approximately 416 million dollars had been

spent in caring for 850,000 men. On October 26, 1935, the CCC reported an enrollment of 582,648 men. From April 5 1933 to April 5 1936, about 1,600,000 different persons served in CCC camps. They had earned \$356,638,000 of which about 260 million dollars was sent home to dependents.

By the end of the third year of the CCC's operation, enrollees had planted 558 million trees, built 1,963,500 soil erosions control dams cut 69 thousand miles of trails and minor roads, and fought numerous forest fires. The planting of as many as one million trees a day was regarded as an important element of the nation's flood control program. Thus the technical agencies were responsible only for the work projects and the men during working hours.

On April 6, 1933, the Army was given the authority to begin selecting men for the camps. The first camp to be established was Camp Roosevelt at Luray, Virginia, on April 17, its number was F-1. (The F-1 indicated that it was Forest Service Camp No. 1 in Virginia. Each state eventually used the same numbering system to designate its camps.) Each camp was to consist of two hundred men. The groups were given a company number and then transported to a camp that had already been built. Each camp had its own project number and camp name.

There were over twenty different agencies which administered the various work projects. Each project was identified by initials, such as F for Forest Service, SP for State Park Emergency Conservation Work, P for Private Forest (under the Forest Service), and MP for Military Park (under the National Park Service). Following the initials there was a project number and a name given by the agency in charge of the project.

The army used a code number to designate the corps area: "4" was the Fourth Corps area, "9" was the Ninth Corps area, etc. Any company with a "4", for example, 400, 1400, 2400, 3400, designated a company that had been recruited in that particular corps area.

At first only single men, eighteen to twenty-five years of age whose families were on the relief rolls were eligible to join. They were paid one dollar a day and subsistence. They had to agree to allot twenty-two to twenty-five dollars out of their thirty-dollar monthly wage to their dependents.

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Missouri Strawberry Tokens

By

Michael Pfefferkorn

The strawberry fields of southwestern Missouri have provided one of the most unusual and interesting contributions to the numismatics of this state. Nestled among the zinc and lead mining communities, a number of towns literally flowered as the farming of small plots yielded a small luscious red fruit that was highly prized in urban areas such as St. Louis. The need for mass labor to harvest the strawberries created a problem in calculation of wages based upon productivity. Then the token was introduced and it quickly became recognized as money.

The strawberry producers relied on urban markets to consume their perishable fruit. Access to the big city produce houses relied upon two developments, the perfection of the refrigerated freight car and the extension of the railroad into the Missouri Ozarks. By the 1860's, the first shipments of the berries were made from southwestern Missouri. The completion of the rail lines by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad gave the farmers an opportunity to sell in St. Louis. The refrigerated car, although initially very expensive, had been developed to facilitate shipping of beer in the 1860's and 1870's. During the 1880's producers' societies began to experiment with the idea and by the early 1880's mass shipments had become both economical and feasible. Since a considerable acreage in Jefferson County (approximately 10 miles from St. Louis) was devoted to strawberries, most of the Ozark crop went to cities in southern and eastern portions of the United States. In 1896, over 57,000 crates (each containing 24 quarts) were shipped from southwestern Missouri.

The strawberry adapted well to the rocky soil of the Ozarks. The fertility of the soil came from the fact that it was still virgin and had not had the fragile layer of compost used up or eroded away. The timberland was plentiful until the 1930's. By then other factors were also beginning to foretell the end of the strawberry era. In the early 1890's, one farmer estimated that he would earn a profit of \$500 from a crop taken from a single acre of land. Needless to say, many farmers turned to the little red berry for earnings to buy better land, send a son to school or to pay the mortgage payments on his home.

The earnings touted to agricultural forums and reports did not come easy. Planting and harvesting were back-breaking stoop labor. Harvest time came in May and June. The pickers were local people trying to pick up some extra money during the harvest season. In some cases the whole family came out to the fields and the children who were too young to work were left to their own devices for entertainment. Migrant Mexican labor was also occasionally employed when local forces were inadequate.

Since the berry was fragile and could bruise easily, care was required in the picking. The berry stem was pinched about one-half inch below the fruit and then laid in the one quart box. Large containers were not used in order to prevent crushing the berry. The one quart containers were then packed into crates to further insure their safety. Damage by sun, dust, wind or poor handling would reduce the grade and the price. The fields were harvested daily to prevent picking fruit that was over-ripe or under-ripe.

During World War I, labor shortages occurred, but the 1920's brought sufficient labor to see strawberry production at its peak. By the 1930's, the virgin timberlands had been cleared and the soil was depleted of vital nutrients. The Depression caused a reduction in employment in the neighboring mining communities. Combined with a lack of job opportunities in the cities, there remained an adequate labor force for the spring harvest. The onslaught of World War II deprived the Missouri Ozarks of the needed labor which took jobs in the urban factories or which was drafted. As population was drained from the southwestern part of the state, berry production ceased to be viable on a large scale. After the war, interest in berry farming declined since many area farmers had shifted to other more lucrative forms of agricultural production. An additional factor was the rise of the California truck farming industry.

After World War II, berry farming resumed in southwestern Missouri; however, the heyday of the strawberry era had passed. Markets shifted from St. Louis to Kansas City and Tulsa. Post-war inflation increased labor costs and a quart of berries brought the picker five cents by the early 1950's. No recorded tokens can be reliably dated to the mid or late 1950's.

Tokens were introduced to the harvest operation by the close of the nineteenth century. The earliest numismatic reference to strawberry tokens occurs in **THE NUMISMATIST**. Dr. Benjamin P. Wright, in a supplement to his listing of "American Store Cards," listed a one tray token issued by the Bank of Sarcoxie (#1612). The 1901 article establishes a benchmark for dating the tokens. Turn of the century agricultural reports also verify the use of both metal and cardboard tokens including the fact that merchants redeemed these tokens thereby giving the tokens the status of local currency.

All of the metal tokens appear to have been used between 1895 and 1925, give or take a few years. The tokens restricted the need for the flow of hard coin within the community in which they were taken in trade. The tokens also simplified bookkeeping and provided a payment system readily understood by itinerant and often illiterate pickers

Tremendous quantities of tokens were manufactured judging from the fact that one grower in the Sarcoxie area alone sent about a quarter of a million quarts of berries to market in a single year. Denominations were usually One Crate (24 quarts), One Tray (6 or 8 quarts), and One Quart. Prior to World War

I, pickers were paid at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per quart. Thus, the laborer's reward for picking a full crate was only 36 cents. Labor shortages and inflation caused by the First World War caused wages to be increased to 3 cents per quart. This wage scale was standard until the Depression when prices dropped and the workers only received 2 cents per quart.

Many of the tokens were backed by or issued by local banks to facilitate loans and other cash transfers without having to supply hard coin. This also meant a degree of security for farmers on payday. Because of their widespread usage and bank backing, the tokens were accepted by local merchants in lieu of cash; therefore, the tokens became, in effect, local coinage. In 1922, a Secret Service agent spotted tokens being used as cash in Joplin, Missouri. This was reported to the Secretary of the Treasury since a 1909 Federal statute prohibited the issuing of tokens for any amount under one dollar. Federal action many have ended the use by banks in the 1920's.

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How Well Do You Know Your State Quarters?

1. Who was on the first state quarter, what state was he from?
2. What state is known as the “Ocean State”, what appeared in the design?
3. What historical event is portrayed on the Louisiana quarter?
4. Which state used a “peachy” design, what is the state motto?
5. Who is pictured on the obverse of each quarter?
6. What did Massachusetts include in its design?
7. What state honors its aviation history?
8. What was the first English settlement, what state was it located in?
9. What state honors a statue given to the people of the United States by the people of France, what is the name of the statue?
10. What was hidden in the object portrayed on the Connecticut quarter?

Bonus question: what year will the Missouri quarter be issued?

Bonus question 2: what year did the first commemorative Washington quarter appear?

Answers on page 24

Changes After 27 Years

In 1976 the MNS decided to issue a Journal to accompany their 17th Annual Coin Festival. While putting together this document would require the efforts of many individuals, one man volunteered to be the editor. This man was **Michael Pfefferkorn**.

I do not know if Michael thought he was making a long term commitment or if he saw the editor’s role as one that would change every few years. In any event his dedication to this task lasted 27 years.

As the new editor, I speak for the MNS when I thank Michael for his efforts over the years. Through his efforts the Journal has evolved into a very sophisticated look at numismatics inside of Missouri. He provided the opportunity for club members to see articles that they had written published. As a budding author I am extremely gratefully for this opportunity.

While I am succeeding Michael I am not replacing him. Replacing someone who has given so much of his time and effort is just not possible. My only wish is that this journal matches the ones Michael created in the areas of quality and professionalism. I also wish to thank Michael for his help and guidance.

The Bank of Niangua

*By
C. Joseph Sutter*

The Second Bank of the United States was founded in 1816 to be the fiscal arm of the United States Federal Government. By holding the deposits of the Federal Government and by setting the level of specie reserve at the state bank level it helped regulate the economic health of the country. It was this role that was attacked in the 1830's by President Andrew Jackson.

President Jackson felt the bank's economic power was too great. He strove to close it down by vetoing Congress's attempt to re-charter it in 1832 and by withdrawing all federal funds in 1833. The bank ceased to be a federal institution in 1836.

The result of President Jackson's actions was confusion. Adding to the confusion was the banking environment of the times, which consisted of numerous state banks each entitled to issue paper currency. Taking advantage of the confusion was the Bank of Niangua.

The Bank of Niangua was founded in St. Louis, Missouri in 1833. Its primary location was in Pulaski County in Waynesville and its "operations department" was located in a cave near the Niangua River. However, the bank was not a typical bank. It did not have any buildings. It did not have any open hours. It also did not take in deposits or make loans. Instead it was the front for a massive counterfeiting operation. How massive was it? Estimates range up to one million dollars.

The scheme was simple: find a cave in a remote section of the state, obtain several printing presses, engrave plates with the image of recognizable bank notes, print large quantities of the notes and found a bank to provide an outlet for distributing the notes. The plan worked because the notes it produced were of high quality and because it had a prominent spokesman. Newspaper accounts at the time commented that the quality was so high that even eastern bankers were fooled. James Garland was the engraver while Stephen Foreman worked as the front man. Foreman was a prominent St. Louis politician as well as the president of the St. Louis branch.

The scheme fell apart in January 1834, because of the death of one of its principals. When his widow, Anne Skidmore, went to the Board of Directors for his share of the profits, she was refused. She then went to a Federal Judge and related the assorted tale. General Augustus Jones, U.S. Marshal, went to Pulaski County and rounded up all those involved. However, their incarceration did not last long as they removed the stones from the jail wall and escaped. While four of the escapees were later re-captured, Garland and Foreman were never heard from again.

While this makes an interesting tale, there is another account of the story. This account involved a shady local character, John Avy. Avy was known as the "Phantom of the Ozarks" because to all appearances he was a decent, soft-spoken man while in reality he was the head of a group of murders, robbers and thieves.

He also bought off lawmen and judges to avoid punishment for his crimes.

In this account Avy was the main sponsor behind the Bank of Niangua. Even after the arrests mentioned above, the bank continued to operate flooding the area with phony bills. It was not until he targeted several politicians and lawmen for assassination and one of his underlings murdered the wrong man that his reign of terror came to an end.

The end came with the intervention of the “Slickers”, a vigilante group. Upset with the lawlessness in the area this group shut Avy’s operation down. It seems that thievery and buying public officials was considered acceptable, murder and passing bad paper were not. However, Avy was able to escape prison by turning states evidence and betraying his associates. Avy then disappears from historical records so we are uncertain of his eventual fate.

So, which account is correct? While evidence from the time does not provide a clear answer, it is certain that a counterfeiting ring did operate in the caves near the Niangua River in the early 1830’s. While John Avy did exist, it is not clear if he played a role in the bank. The best guess is that these two events became intertwined in the folklore of the period and they now appear to be one event.

The cave where the counterfeiting was done does exist. Unfortunately, it is a little hard to get too since the waters of the “Lake of the Ozarks” has covered it.

Linzee, David. *Infamous St. Louis Crimes & Mysteries*. St. Louis: Palmerston & Reed Publishing, 2001

Lawrence, Ronald. “Phantom of the Ozarks - The Slicker War”, *Crime Magazine*, 2002

Vandergriff, Jim. “The Legend of Joe’s Cave: Murder, Medicine, Counterfeiting, and Vigilantism”, *MFS Journal*, vols 15-16, 1993-94

Davis, Gareth. “The Destruction of the Second Bank of the United States Rationale and Effects”

Coins of Czechoslovakia

By
Russ Weltmer

Czechoslovakia was a republic in Central Europe that existed from 1918 until 1993. On January 1, 1993 Czechoslovakia ceased to exist and became two independent nations: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

During World War I, Czech nationalistic leaders Tomas Masaryk and Eduard Benes formed a provisional government for a Czecho-Slovak republic with the support of Slovak leaders. The republic of Czechoslovakia was immediately established in Prague after the war and included the former Austro-Hungarian Empire regions of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia. Prague became the new nation’s capital and remains the capital of the Czech Republic.

The monetary unit is the koruna. 100 haleru = 1 koruna. In 1980 it took 5.13 koruny to equal 1 U.S. dollar. By 1998 31.25 koruny were required to equal one U.S. dollar.

Did You Inherit A Fortune?

By

John Woodside Jr.

The coin market is currently fairly strong, which is good news for you if you have just inherited coins and want to liquidate them. However, if you're like many people who have been in a similar situation, you might not have a clue as to what the coins you have are worth nor the time to research every item. No need to worry though because there is an easier way. You just have to know the answers to some simple questions to determine if you inherited a fortune or second-hand goods. Take this survey for the answer.

1. The person that owned these coins collected:
 - a) For 35+ years
 - b) The past 10 to 30 years or so
 - c) He/She wasn't a collector, but had coins set back for a crises or emergency
 - d) Only for the past few years
 - e) When he or she was a kid, but not much lately
2. Most of these coins were obtained:
 - a) From a live auction
 - b) From a national dealer or at coin shows
 - c) From a local dealer
 - d) They were mostly found in change
 - e) Out of tabloid magazines, television commercials, or dealer catalogs
3. The coins are packaged in the following way:
 - a) Deluxe wooden boxes, holders with pictures and text in the background, and/or, ring-style boxes.
 - b) Sealed, clear, baggy-like holders
 - c) Most coins are not in holders at all
 - d) Cardboard 2x2s, manila envelopes, standard coin albums, or U.S. Mint packaging
 - e) Hard, plastic holders from a third-party grading service
4. The coins look:
 - a) Really shiny. It looks like someone buffed them.
 - b) Old. You can tell someone used them
 - c) Like someone used them at one time, but not much
 - d) Like a rainbow was cast upon them
 - e) Almost mirror-like. (OR) Brand new like it has never been used
5. The majority of the coins date from:
 - a) Pre 1800
 - b) 1800 to 1900
 - c) 1901 to 1930
 - d) 1931 to 1964
 - e) Post 1964

6. The coins were stored:
- a) At the bank
 - b) In a home safe
 - c) Well hidden in the home
 - d) In a box at the house. Not hidden though
 - e) On the wall as a display
7. The collection is made up of:
- a) A coin from every date and mint mark from a particular coin series
 - b) An example of every coin type from a specific time period
 - c) A coin from every date, but not mint mark from a particular coin series
 - d) A coin from many dates or mints from a particular coin series, but not some
 - e) Many coins of the same dates, but some mix
8. The majority of the coins are made of:
- a) Gold
 - b) Silver
 - c) Copper
 - d) Nickel
 - e) Alloy
9. The face value of the majority of coins are:
- a) 25c or less
 - b) 50c or \$1
 - c) \$2.50 to \$5
 - d) \$10
 - e) \$20 or more
10. On a scale of 0 to 8 with 0 being not accurate at all and 8 being very accurate, rate this statement as it applies to you.

The coins seem to have been well taken care of while in the possession of the collector. The collector made an effort to make sure the coins were protected and everything was neat and organized.

Results

For statements 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 sum the following numbers that coincide with your answers.

- a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 1 e) 0

For statements 3, 4, & 9 sum the following numbers that coincide with your answers.

- a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3 e) 4

For question 10, add the number you choose.

What the results mean.

30 to 40-Good news. You inherited some real collector coins; especially if they are gold or in especially nice condition. This does not mean you will necessarily get more money than what was paid for them, but it might due you good to keep the coins in a safe place. An auction could be the best venue for unusually nice coins.

20-29-Not to shabby. You probably have a good mixture of nice collector coins with some items that are not all that exciting. Be that as it may, you should be pleasantly surprised with the amount of your check.

10-19-Hey, you could be getting nothing. Most of your items might not be a treasure, but there could be some rare dates in there or coins that are worth a substantial amount of money even if they are common and worn. You might consider finding out what dates in a particular series are rare and search for them in your free time.

<10-Get out while the getting's good. It's not easy to say, but chances are your heir paid too much for their coins or they just weren't a serious collector. If you are paying anything to have them stored, it would be in your best interest to stop. You should probably just sell the coins or, after you find out exactly how much they are worth, offer them to a family member for that amount if they enjoy coins.

Thinking of Selling Your Coins?

Henry L. Writesel, director of the "Federal Coin Exchange of Columbus Ohio" is offering these BUY prices:

1799 Large Cent	\$ 10.00	1916-D Mercury Dime	\$.35
1856 Flying Eagle Cent	\$ 10.00	1876-CC Twenty Cent Piece	\$ 25.00
1877 Indian Cent	\$ 1.00	1901-S Barber Quarter	\$ 1.00
1914 D Lincoln Cent	\$.15	1932-D Washington Quarter	\$.25
1873 Two-Cent Piece	\$ 4.00	1916-D Walking Liberty Half	\$.50

Please note that these buy prices are for coins in FINE condition. Expect to receive less for less quality coins. Be sure to mention catalog number 38878 when offering your coins.

Mr. Writesel offered these prices in 1947 in the "United States Coin Value Guide Book". He also has a standing offer of FACE VALUE for any coin minted after 1943.

Editor's Note: the editor of this journal is not in the business of buying or selling coins and cannot honor Mr. Writesel's offer.

Chinese Emperor Sheng Zu's Lost Commemorative Coins

By
Russ Weltmer

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Throughout Imperial Chinese history, the Emperor on the throne of China has used a reign name (or Nian Hao) in place of his actual name. A modern similarity would be U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's use of the slogan "The New Deal", and President Lyndon B. Johnson's use of "The Great Society".

In March of the year 1713AD, the ruling Qing Dynasty Emperor, Sheng Zu, using the nian hao of Kang Xi, celebrated his 60th birthday. In his honor the Imperial mint in Fujian Province began minting coins commemorating the event. The commemorative was intended to continue for 12 years, completing one cycle through the Terrestrial Branches of the 60 year Chinese cyclical dating system.

The obverse of the coins contained the same design as preceding coins of his reign: "Kang Xi Tong Bao". However, the design on the coin's reverse was modified. Previously, coins from the Fujian Province mint had only the mint mark "Fu" written in Han to the left of the hole, and in Manchu to the right of the hole. In 1713, the word Zhi (snake) was added above the hole on the reverse (the Terrestrial Branch designator for the year 1713AD, the Year of the Snake).

This commemoration by the Fujian Province mint was continued for 9 more years until Emperor Sheng Zu's death in 1723. The last year his Kang Xi Tong Bao coins were minted was 1722, denoted by Yin on the reverse.

Only three of these coins have been tabulated in the most popular Chinese coin references: Ding Fubao's *Lidai Gu Qian Tu Shuo*, (Dynastic Old (Ancient) Coins Illustrated and Described), George Fisher's update, *Fisher's Ding*, and David Jen's more recent *Chinese Cash Identification and Price Guide*. The table below tabulates the three that have been identified, as well as the seven omitted coins.

Table 1. Emperor Sheng Zu's Lost Commemorative Coins

Year (AD)	Reverse Character	Jen Number	F/D Number	This Author's Additions
1713	Zhi (Snake)	679	2275	—
1714	Wu (Horse)	—	—	679A
1715	Wei (Sheep)	—	—	679B
1716	Shen (Monkey)	—	—	379C
1717	You (Fowl)	—	—	679D
1718	Xu (Dog)	—	—	679E
1719	Hai (Pig)	—	—	679F
1720	Ze (Rat)	—	—	679G
1721	Chou (Ox)	680	2274	—
1722	Yin (Tiger)	681	2273	—

As an aside, David Jen's book correctly depicts the 3 coins that both Jen and Fisher/Ding numbered, however, the text describing the coins is not correct:

"No. 676 is Zi" should be "No. 679 is Zhi"

"No. 677 for 1714" should be "No. 680 for 1721"

"No. 678 for 1715" should be "No. 681 for 1722"

The commemorative coins are probably missing from most collections. Jen indicates a VG price of \$700 and VF price of \$1200 for each of the 3 coins he included. This author has the Ze coin, most likely a contemporary forgery, but nevertheless a "never get rid of coin" to continue the commemoration of Emperor Sheng Zu.

Answers to "How Well Do You Know Your State Quarters":

1. Caesar Rodney - Delaware: as a delegate to the Continental Congress he cast a key vote for independence. 1999
2. Rhode Island - a sailboat: the design portrays an America's cup contender sailing by the Pell Bridge in Narragansett Bay. 2001
3. The Louisiana Purchase: also honored are music (trumpet) and wildlife (brown pelican). 2002
4. Georgia - Wisdom, Justice Moderation. 1999
5. George Washington - the design was modified from the previous one (1932 - 1998).
6. A minuteman statue, the state outline and the state's nickname, "the Bay State". 2000
7. Ohio and North Carolina - this one's a trick! - Ohio (2002) honors the Wright Brothers who designed and built the first airplane while North Carolina (2001) honors Kitty Hawk, the location of the first flight.
8. Jamestown - Virginia: founded in 1607. 2000
9. New York - The Statue of Liberty. 2001
10. The royal charter of the colony of Connecticut - in 1687 representatives of King James II tried to revoke the charter, however it was placed in an oak tree where they could not find it. 1999

Bonus question: 2003

Bonus question 2: 1932 here's another trick - you might have said 1999, the year the first state quarter was issued, or 1975 when the bicentennial design was issued, however the correct answer is 1932, the original plan was for the design to be a one year commemorative.



The Rest of the Story...

The story of the "Racketeer" Nickel

The Liberty head nickel, often referred to as the V Nickel, was initially minted in 1883. It was the very first coin type minted with *E Pluribus Unum* at the bottom on the reverse. However, because of an unusual situation, the phrase was later moved above the open wreath and the word *cents* was added. The first issue of this nickel design did not have the word *cents* on the coins. Only gold coins carried a similar obverse design. A man by the name of Josh Tatum of Boston came up with a plan and made a small fortune at merchants' expense, or so the legend goes.

Mr. Tatum invested fifty dollars, which was a large chunk of change at the time, in Liberty Head Nickels and then had a jeweler plate them in gold. Carrying the thousand gold plated coins in a small black bag, and with his well-trimmed mustache and balding head making him look every bit the respectable businessman, he would enter a tobacco store, place one of the coins on the counter, and point to a five cent cigar.

The unsuspecting clerk would hand him a cigar and then \$4.95 in change. Mr Tatum would give a parting nod and leave, repeating this performance in one tobacco store after another. By the end of a week he had passed the entire thousand coins with only a trail of five-cent stogies to mark his path. Being greedy, he and his jeweler friend invested in five thousand more coins and gold plated them.

Josh started working the towns between Boston and New York. He passed about two thousand coins in all before government agents closed in on him. He had almost a thousand gold-plated coins in his luggage when they arrested him. He was charged with fraud, and when the case went to trial, hundreds of witnesses took the stand against him, testifying he had cheated them out of \$4.95. However, Josh still had ace in the hole. In the cross-examination, the defense counsel asked each witness just one single question. "Did Josh Tatum ever ask for anything in change?" Each witness, one by one, gave this answer, "No, he merely pointed to what he wanted [always a five-cent cigar] and took the change.

You see Josh Tatum was a *deaf mute*. He couldn't have asked for change. The case was dismissed on the grounds that the merchants actually cheated themselves and that there was no law against gold plating a nickel. Immediately after the trial, the United States Mint was authorized to change the inscription on the back of the nickel to five cents. It was said then that all the "no cents" V nickels made, but not yet placed in circulation, were set aside by the government and not put in circulation until after the U.S. went off the gold standard in the early 1930's.

And now you know the story of the "Racketeer" Nickel.

(Editor's note: This article has been revised from its original print. The original author could not be found.)

State Quarters - One Family's Experience

By
C. Joseph Sutter

Are you one of the millions who discovered the new state quarters? Do you eagerly await the launch of each new state design? Does your day involve checking out the U.S. Mint's web site for any news concerning the release dates of future issues? Do you feel so strongly about these quarters that you have involved your entire family?

One family who have taken the idea of "group" collecting to a new height is the Wilson's of St. Louis. This family has at least six active collectors: three sisters, one brother, their Mother and their Uncle.

Let's see how your family matches up with the Wilsons: Do you:

- * Look at your change as you receive it looking for any "new" quarters?
- * Buy rolls of the quarters so that each family member has one?
- * Go on business trips to Washington D.C. and then go to "all the banks" looking for Philadelphia examples?
- * Check the Mint's web site constantly so you know when the next release will be issued and so that you can follow the design process of future issues?
- * Insist on both Philadelphia and Denver versions of each quarter so you can have a complete set?
- * Refuse to order the "year" sets from the Mint because you enjoy the thrill of the chase?
- * Tie up the phone lines calling the other family members to report your latest finds?

Two of the sisters split the duty of buying the rolls. Whoever buys the roll will send all the other family members an example. Since each roll contains 40 pieces extra copies are given to co-workers for their collections.

So where did this collecting bug come from? One of the sisters credits her late Father. He was the original coin collector in the family. He was the one



who inspired his daughter to search every coin she saw when she worked summers as a cashier for Six Flags while in high school. His efforts to interest his family in current collectibles even involved giving them a list of the valuable “Barr” dollars when this craze was popular.

Since this family has kept up the enthusiasm for four years, will it lead to other areas of collecting? One indication of this is the uncle. When he attends non-coin related shows he is on the lookout for quarter related items. Recently this involved purchasing some “silver” quarters and sharing them with the rest of the family.

So why are the Wilsons so interested in the State Quarters? The answer is very simple: it’s fun. Here is an activity that the entire family can enjoy that is relatively inexpensive and does not involve a very large time commitment. It provides them a common topic of conversation and most importantly of all, it provides a reason to stay in touch. Every ten weeks they have a reason to contact the other family members and keep the lines of communication open. And what could be better than that?

New Challenges

The “New Challenges” column is dedicated to finding something new, something that can be found in reasonable quantities, and at a reasonable cost. This year we examine low denomination world gold coins.



A nice European type set can be built of gold coins with a weight roughly the same as the U.S. 2 1/2 dollar gold piece or 4.17 grams for under fifty dollars. These include the Swiss 10 Franc coin, and the Russian 5 Rouble.

For slightly more, under seventy dollars, you could obtain: an Italian Victor Emmanuel 20 Lira piece with a weight of 6.45 grams, a French 20 Franc from Napoleon III or from the Netherlands a Queen Wilhelmina 10 Guilder 6.73 gram piece.

If you would prefer to collect a series of coins from one country, how about the Sovereign from Great Britain? Weighing around a fourth of an ounce this coin was issued by several rulers in multiple locations. Issues from Kings George V, Edward VII or even Queen Victoria can be obtained for under ninety dollars.



FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| August 23-25, 2002 | The Missouri Numismatic Society will host its 42nd Annual Coin Festival at the Hilton St. Louis Hotel, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd. (parallel to I-70 near Lambert International Airport). |
| September 14-15, 2002 | The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Coin Show will be held at the Belle-Clair Fairgrounds in Belleville, IL, east of the junction of Rts. 13 and 159. |
| October 2, 2002 | The Madison Numismatic Associates will hold a one day (Sunday) coin show at the American Legion Hall in Collinsville, IL, south on Highway 159 from I-70. |
| October 16-19, 2002 | The Missouri New Silver Dollar Show will be held in the Edward Jones Dome, 701 Convention Plaza. |
| November 3, 2002 | The Madison Numismatic Associates will hold a one day (Sunday) coin show at the American Legion Hall in Collinsville, IL, south on Highway 159 from I-70. |
| November 10, 2002 | The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold a one day coin show in the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Dr., Springfield IL. |
| November 21-24, 2002 | The Professional Currency Dealers Association 17th Annual National and World Money Convention will be held at the Hilton St. Louis Hotel, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd. (parallel to I-70 near Lambert International Airport). |
| December 1, 2002 | The Madison Numismatic Associates will hold a one day (Sunday) coin show at the American Legion Hall in Collinsville, IL, south on Highway 159 from I-70. |
| February 14-16, 2003 | The 39th Annual St. Louis Numismatic Association will be held at the Hilton St. Louis Hotel, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd. (parallel to I-70 near Lambert International Airport). |
| March 9, 2003 | The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Coin Show will be held at the American Legion Hall in Collinsville, IL, south on Highway 159 from I-70 . |
| March 21-23, 2003 | The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show (Spring Convention) will be held in Charlotte NC. (Consult the Numismatist for details). |
| March 23, 2003 | The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold a one day coin show in the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Dr., Springfield IL. |
| May 1-May 4, 2003 | The Central States Numismatic Society's 64th Annual Convention will be held in St. Louis at the America's Center, 701 Convention Plaza 63101. |

- July 30-August 3, 2003 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (112th Annual Fall Convention) will be held in Baltimore MD. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
- August 2003 **The Missouri Numismatic Society will host its 43rd Annual Coin Festival - site to be announced.**
- May 5 - May 8, 2005 **The Central States Numismatic Society's 66th Annual Convention will be held in St. Louis at the America's Center, located at 701 Convention Plaza 63101.**
- May 3 - May 6, 2007 **The Central States Numismatic Society's 68th Annual Convention will be held in St. Louis at the America's Center, located at 701 Convention Plaza 63101.**
- August 20 - 24, 2008 **The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (117th Annual Fall Convention) will be held in St. Louis. (Consult the Numismatist for details).**

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

A MISSOURI RECORD

continued from the July, 2001 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exnumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

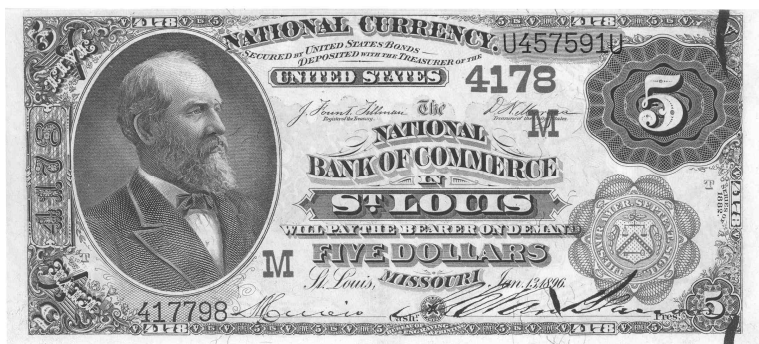
44. Obv. WILDERNESS / CHURCH (In front of the front and south side view of the Wilderness Church) SILVER / DOLLAR / CITY

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Purchased at the main visitors shopping area in Silver Dollar City, Branson Mo, in July 2002.



45. Obv. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE / ST. LOUIS / FIVE DOLLARS



Coin Collecting Do's and Don't's

- DO** try to complete any collection you start. A complete collection is worth far more than one with missing spaces.
- DO** try to keep upgrading your collection; replace poor coins with better coins constantly.
- DO** make every effort to fill your collection with coins in the best condition. Better coins go up in value faster than the same dates in inferior condition.
- DO** make the acquaintance of a dealer in whom you have confidence and patronize him; this is often better than "shopping around".
- DO** try to specialize; you can't collect everything in sight.
- DO** keep a coin inventory with notes on what you paid for each coin.
- DO** keep up to date. Join a coin club if there is one near you. Read a good coin publication regularly. Get books at the library to increase your knowledge.
- DON'T** handle coins carelessly. Hold them by the edges to avoid damaging finger marks.
- DON'T** clean valuable coins. Remember, you can't make a Brilliant Uncirculated coin out of a "Good" coin by cleaning it.
- DON'T** collect a lot of "junk". The best coins are the best investment.

Coin Collecting for Pleasure and Profit with Guide to Investment,
by Robert Svensson

ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coinage Study Group (ACSG) which are open to the public. ACSG is dues free. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

Armchair archaeologists, historians, and (of course) numismatists can venture through classical European civilizations; the European Middle Ages; and even the obscure corners of Asia. Although, speakers use a variety of means of presentation, usually the actual coins are shown to the members of the group.

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auction services. Inexpensive availability of good quality coins make this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ASCG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

"Show and tell" sessions offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" which members and guests bring to start the evening's activities. The latest information on modern reproductions is also discussed. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets five times per year on the third Friday of the month at 7:00 PM. Meetings are held at various sites, such as Covenant Seminary and Washington University.

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2002

August 11	Curt Farley	South American Coins
September 8	Bill Kaiser	The Appeal of 20th century Coins
October 13	Joe France	Numismatica: Mardi Gras Tokens
November 10	Dave Anderson	Japanese Coins
December 8	—————	Annual Christmas Party

2003

January 12	Russ Weltmer	Oriental Coin References
February 9	Curt Farley	Mongolian Coins
March 9	Ed Schroeder	Missouri Sales Tax Tokens
April 13	David Frank	Ghetto and Concentration Camp Coins and Currency
May 18	Dan Burleson	19th Century Canadian Coppers
June 15	Jerry Faintich	Collecting a Specific German State Coinage
July 13	Al Hortmann	to be announced
August 10	Louise Howell	The Artists Who Design The Coins
September 14	Dave Anderson	Coins Used by American Forces In China
October 12	Tony Troupe	U.S. Seated Liberty Coinage
November 9	Roger Schmidt	Legendary Coins or "Numismatic Unicorns"

Please note that the May meeting will be held on the 3rd Sunday to avoid a conflict with Mother's Day

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets the fourth Wednesday of each month (except in November) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. The meeting starts at 7:00 p.m., and includes an educational program, attendance prize drawing, an auction and members bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2002

August 28	D. Biersack	U.S. vs. Mexican Coins
September 25	Terry Miller	Gold Fever
October 23	Norm Bowers	The Euro: Bimetallics or Bust
November 20	John Bush	Exonumia Part VI
December 7		Annual Christmas Dinner With Special Entertainment

2003

January 22	Dave Frank	World War II Rationing
February 26	James Moores	Reflections of a 45-year Membership in the MNS
March 26	Chris Sutter	Coin Identification Contest
April 23		To be Announced
May 28		To be Announced
June 25		To be Announced
July 23		To be Announced
August 27		To be Announced
September 24		Coin Spending Contest
October 29	Norm Bowers	Modern Comparatives
November 19	John Bush	Exonumia Part VII

Please note that the November meeting will be held on the 3rd Wednesday to avoid a conflict with Thanksgiving.